Whose worth scorns vice's shameless Whose spotless honor shines afar, Resplendent as the morning star?

Whose voite sounds out, to right as mild As the lisp deprayer of orphan'd child,... But strikes wrong's heart with terror wild: Hampton's!

Who 'mid his people long oppress'd By vicious hate; Sant-like confess'd, Slands "head and shoulders o'er the ulders o'er the rest Hampton!

Who, call'd by justice desperate,
With trust in Heaven, holy and great,
Comes forth to raise his "prostrate State?
Hampton!

Gainst whom is power's malicious hand Uprear'd to crush from out the land, Who leads truth's feeble, struggling band Hamyton!

Who like the lion brought to bay Darts like a wrath-bolt mid the fray, Scattering his foes in wild dismay? Whose heart ne'er knew the name of fear When vice assalf'd; who speaks good cheer Unto his race, whelm'd in despair? Hampton!

O matchless type of former days, When all lov'd honor's name to praise, Heav'n crown thee e'er with glory's bays, Hampton!

O speed the time when wrong shall flee, When right, now fettered, shall be free, And all bur men compare with the s, Hampton!

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 23, 1876. SOUTH CAROLINA'S WRONGS.

Since leaving New Jersey, eight or ten days ago, I have largely occupied my time with those districts of South Carolina declared by the President of the United States to be in an insurrectinary

condition.

I have also spent several days at this place. My object has been to obtain the facts, as far as possible, and to this end I have obtained interviews with the leading men of both political parties. Among these persons I have seen and conversed with public men from Charleston, Columbia, Aiken, Camden and Edgefield. These places are centres of population alleged to be especially violent and insurrectionary. Of them, one and all, I can say that no village population of New Jersey is more quiet or peaceand all, I can say that no village popula-tion of New Jersey is more quiet or peace-ful; and, with a single exception, arising from causes non-political, none of these districts have been disturbed. Their civil officers, town and county, mostly Republicans, assert that there has been no time within Gov. Chamberlain's adcivil officers, town and county, mostly Republicans, assert that there has been no time within Gov. Chamberlain's administration that they could not execute the laws without assistance from without.

Let me enforce this striking assertion. South Carolina has thirty-two counties. All of these have Republican Sheriffs save six or seven. Immediately after the issuance of the Governor's proclamation, steps were taken to procure testimony from the civil officers of these counties as to their insurrectionary conditions. I have seen and read the sworn affidavits and attested letters coming from more than one-half of the Sheriffs of the counties, including the Sheriffs of Aiken and Republican;

than one-half of the Sheriffs of the counties, including the Sheriffs of Aiken and Barnwell—the only counties named in the proclamation as being insurrectionary. Every one of these aworn statements in substance declares that within these counties there has been no resistance to judicial process, no unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons contrary to law.

The facts stated by these civil officers, the Governor's own deputies in the sev-trol. Of the power of the State, I ascertice.

The facts stated by these civit officers, the Governor's own deputies in the several counties, have been repeatedly brought to his attention, but elicit no response or change of action.

In order to afford to the Governor no facts to afford to the governor of the condition of

structions, combinations, or assemblages of persons contrary to lew.

The facts stated by these civil officers, the Governor's own deputies in the several counties, have been repeatedly brought to his attention, but elicit no response or change of action.

In order to afford to the Governor no pretext for mistaking the condition of affairs in the State, the testimony of the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the State was had, and submitted to him.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are three; the Circuit Judges are eight in number; of these eleven officers ten are Republicans; with the exception of one Judge, who was absent, all these non-political officers testified that they are acquainted with no cause that warranted the issuance of the Governor's proclamation, or that of the President of the colored treats with the respective final canvass by the County Board, and their final canvass by the State Board are always and wholly within Republican control. Of the power of the State, I ascertain as follows: Its militia is composed entirely of negroes. To them, and them alone, are State arms and ammunition given. Officers and men are Republicans only.

The rifle clubs of the State are organizations dating far back of any political disturbances. Some of them have existed since the century began. Many of them are organized under legislative authority, and most of them have been reviewed and personally complimented by the Governor. Though composed c. Democratic voters generally, they have not been decided political organizations. Under the order of Gov. Chamberlain, all these organizations have been disbanded theory. political officers testified that they are acquainted with no cause that warranted the issuance of the Governor's proclamation, or that of the President of the United States.

In private conversation with several of the Judges they have assured me that the civil power, prior to the proclamation, had been full and ample in all the control of the proclamation, had been full and ample in all the control of the proclamation and the control of the proclamation and the proclamation are now wholly within the control of the proclamation and the proclamation and the proclamation are now wholly within the control of the proclamation and the proclamation are now wholly within the control of the proclamation and the proclamation are now wholly within the control of the proclamation and the proclamation are now wholly within the control of the proclamation and the proclamation and the proclamation are now wholly within the control of the proclamation and the proclamation are now wholly within the control of the proclamation and the proclamation are now wholly within the proclamation and the proclamation are now wholly within the proclamation are now wholly within the proclamation and the proclamation are now wholly within the proclamation are now wholly within the proclamation and the proclamation are now wholly within the proclamation are now wholl within the proclamation are now wholly within the proclamation are now wholly withi counties, and they branded the Govern-or's assertion to the contrary as a libel upon the State—a motion of his own to secure his personal reflection to the Govand thence to the United

Several of these Judges have been, until very recently, the warm personal and political friends of Mr. Chamberlain; they are all Hayes and Wheeler men to-day; they justly say that since the introduction of Federal troops the civil arm of the State has been paralyzed; that men of both parties and races look to the United States troops to perform police United States troops to perform police duty, and that the action of the Governor has placed upon the President the whole responsibility of preserving the peace of the State. My observation sustains this opinion. Omitting all debate as to the original need of troops in South Carolina, the 1-ading men of both parties are anxious for their retention and protecting care. Scalains of the state of the people, a vene the representatives of the people and the vene the representative of the vene the representative of the vene district; that he failed to do so because care. Seeking information from civil officers of the Federai Government stationed in South Carolina, I conversed at great length with the Judge of the United States District Court for this State. He has been a Republican from the beginning, is now, and was appointed by the Republican President, and until very recently has been a warm friend and admirer of Chamberlain. He said he had been astonished with the Governor's predamation, and although his duties proglamation, and although his duties led him to travel in and to know every saunty in South Carolina, he had not been made cognizant of any interruption of sivil preserved. of civil process, and had not seen any violence, outrages or murders, nor heard of any save in the two or three instances conspicuously published to the country.
As to these, the Governor had published some facis, and suppressed others vital to a just judgment. As, an instance in point, the Governor had omitted to say that the Ellenton affair had begun by the negroes endeavoring to outrage a defenceless white woman, and by the re-funal of a body of negroes to surrender the culprits to the consiable's posse. Judge Bryan is now apprehensive as to the safety of the white families scattered the safety of the white families scattered about the sparsely settled portions of the State. He fears that the tendency of the Governor's proclamation, and of the Freedoct of Federal troops, will be, in the hundreds of townships where the troops will not be stationed, to give

Anderson



BY HOYT & CO.

of no instance of recent outrage or mur-der in all the northern tier of counties,

Aside from the disturbances conspicu-ously published heretofore, he did not know of any outrage, act of violence, or murder in the State.

In addition to this concurring testimo-

ny, gathered mainly from Republican sources, similar affidavits and letters have

sources, similar affidavits and letters have been received from over fifty other country officials, many Trial Judges of counties, clerks of counties and of probate, and of prosecuting attorneys of counties. I have purposely omitted a vast amount of testimony proffered by merchants, clergymen, lawyers, bankers and others, because it would be only repeating evidence. It would be difficult to amass testimony more fully responsible

amass testimony more fully responsible and satisfactory than that now at hand

and accumulating each day, showing the utter needlessness of Gov. Chamberlain's

I submit this statement:
The Board of State Canvassers consists of the Secretary of State, the Comptroller-General, the Attorney-General, the Chairman of the Committee of Elections of the House. Four of those officers are Bourblians. With these rests

cers are Republicans. With them rests the entire power of count. Of these six

final canvassers four are candidates for re-election. In a word, the members of

the State Board are absolutely and finally judges of their own election.

The County Boards of Canvassers consist of three Commissioners of Election.

They are appointed by the Governor. He has nominally selected two Commissioners from the Republican side and one from the Democracie.

these organizations have been disbanded though the colored troops with their arms remain in force. The State has pur-chased over half a million dollars worth

negroes and their leaders.
Regarding the omission of the Governor to comply with his duty to assemble the Legislature: In a great public emer-

gency the Governor's power to assemble the Legislature has no restraint upon it. Republicans and Democrats admit that the members could have been convened

within three days' time, and could now. Indeed, Gov. Chamberlain himself sub-stantially admits this, but pleads that he

ness of providing their own pay. It is claimed that his highest duty was to con-

Chamberlain has been earnestly urged to

execute this Constitutional provision. He has neglected to do so, and in many

districts, especially in those where the colored voters are in absolute control,

there is no limit to fraud.

Because of this persistent refusal, the confidence of the better class of citizens of both parties has been lost to him; ad-

ded to this are other reasons for the rapid change of public sentiment in this State. During the first two years of his ad-

ministration he made persistent effort to reform the Government of the State. He alienated Patterson, Bowen and the

class of men who have disgraced the State. He had been publicly pronounced by them as a partner in their rascalities.

Elliott in convention held to public view

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1876.

license to the base and brutal passions of the lower class of negroes. Both the Judge and myself have endorsed the urgent application of the citizens of Charleston and Beaufort to Gen. Ruger to put troops immediately in these outlying districts. The troops are not asked for to protect voters, but defenceless women and children.

My next interview was with Mr. Hagood, clerk of the United States Circuit Court, an appointee of Judge Bond, and of course a Republican. He thought Gov. Chamberlain had not been fairly treated by Democratic audiences and not respectfully listened to, and admitted that many prominent Republicans were now hostile to Chamberlain. He knew of no instance of recent outrage or mur-

reward is to be the Unite I States Senatorship.

Thus the man who had been praised by good men of all parties has been abandoned, not only by the Democrats, but by every Republican judicial officer, from the Chief Justice and the United States District Judge down. His influence for good is gone; he is despised by the best men of both parties; hated by those who use his past record for their own re-election, and is left to a miserable fate, whether elected or defeated. His representations of affairs in this State are der in all the northern tier of counties, where he resided, heretofore known as Ku Klux counties, save those cited specifically and already published. He knew of no reason why the civil law should not be executed at this time.

Mr. Poinier, a Northern man and Republican United States Supervisor of Elections for South Carolina, thought Gov. Chamberlain had been badly treated by the Democrats at meetings, and infate, whether elected or deleated. This representations of affairs in this State are utterly partisan; he seeks information alone through his own creatures; refuses to them the evidence upon which his monstrous statements are made. One I must, however, express my cordial Gov. Chamberlain had been badly treated by the Democrats at meetings, and intruded upon by them; that no personal violence had been offered, but strong personal epithets applied to him. These had become so offensive as to cause him to practically leave the canvass. Mr. Poinier has two subordinate officers at each polling precinct in the State. In no instance has he had request made of him for troops to sustain these United States officers.

Aside from the disturbances consider his monstrous statements are made. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court told me to-day that he had been a warm friend and supporter of Gov. Chamberlain, but had been forced to leave him since he had chosen to consort with

A Republican ex-Governor of the State told me Chamberlain had been a true reformer until recently, but was now leading the worst ticket South Carolina every had. The most recent evidence of the

ing the worst fecentry, but was now leading the worst ficket South Carolina ever had. The most recent evidence of the untruthfulness of Gov. Chamberlain is in his letter to Gen. DeSaussure and Gov. McGrath of this State, promptly telegraphed to the Northern press by him.

I write of what I personally know. The appeal of the Charleston gentlemen, Messrs. McGrath and DeSaussure, was not for the protection of the polls, but for prompt protection to the defenceless families on the coast and islands near Charleston, daily enduring ordinage from the half-civilized negroes of that region. The whites are being driven from their homes; women and children on the coast are living in terror, or suffering fates worse than death. The Governor had employed no means to protect them, and in this extremity a committee of Charlesin this extremity a committee of Charles-ton citizens came to Columbia requesting the Governor to join them in an appeal to Gen. Ruger for protection to the per-sons and lives of defenceless women and children. The Governor did not go with them to headquarters, made lame ex-cuses, and when he saw Gen. Ruger recuses, and when he saw Gen. Ruger requested him to use his discretion in complying with their request. Levying upon the visit made by the Charleston committee in behalf of humanity, when they had left, he wrote, published, and telegraphed to the North a letter based upon misrepresentation of the object of their visit. He has basely tortured the pitiful appeal from the people he rules to an endorsement of his crime against their liberties.

PHEODORE F. RANDOLPH.

CUT FOOD.—Every close observer has made the discovery that when solid grain is fed to stock, a large per cent is not digested; but passes off in the excrebe remedied by cutting up all the long forage designed for stock, and having the grain ground into meal, and sprinkled on the cut food. Before the meal is sprinkled on the cut food. Before the meal is sprinkled on the cut food should first be slightly wet. This causes the meal to stick to it and gives stock a reliab for the cut food. It is useless to feed a cow on corn, because very little of it is digested. The same is true with regard to meal; but meal sprinkled on cut straw or fodder, is fine food for any domestic animal.

This causes to feed a cow on corn, because very little of it is digested. The same is true with regard to meal; but meal sprinkled on cut straw or fodder, is fine food for any domestic animal.

The animal strate untarnished by a conviction that the day of deliverance is conviction that the same meut. In some cases, portions of this undigested grain may be picked up by the pigs and domestic fowls about the lot, but the larger amount of it is a clear loss. This may be remedied by cutting up all the long forage designed for stock, and having the grain grain grains med and arrives the fine food for any domestic animal. It is clear that when the food is thus prepared t will take much less to keep an animal in good condition, from the simple fact that all the food that is given it is in a digestible form. It is said by men who practice this, or a similar mode of feed bots than those fed in the usual way.—
Colic arises from a deordered condition
of the stomach, and the stomach is disordered by taking in food in improper quantities or in an improper, or indigestible state. There is little danger of a horse having colic so long as he digests his food thoroughly, and he may have colic at any moment when his stomach does not perform its functions. does not perform its functions. - York-ville Enquirer.

ARCTIC SEAS.—The effects of the disaster, says the New Bedford Staniurd of the 23d, will be to reduce the Arctic fleet next year to a very small number of vessels, the business being prosecuted only by the most enterprising merchants who by the most enterprising merchants who are willing and able to run the great risk, it There are only two or three vessels now in port suitable to send to those seas. Two vessels are now on the way out, and a merchantman on the way to San Franeisco from this port, is fitted to go north if it is deemed advisable, and with those which escaped may form the entire fleet.
Some ships now at sea may also be ordered north.

This disaster is only paralleled and ex-

reached this city on Sunday evening, November 5, 1871, announcing that of the Arctic fleet of forty-one vessels thirty-two had been abandoned, only nine being saved. Of these vessels twenty-two belayed to this avert value at \$100.000. longed to this port, valued at \$1,097,000, mostly insured in local offices. The cauch on board the abandoned vessels at that time was 965 barrels of sperm oil, 13,665 barrels whale oil and 100,000

Two SUNDAYS .- You know that, in crossing the Pacific it becomes necessary to alter the reckoning of the days to con-form to that of the Eastern or Western Hemisphere, according as a s'ip is sail-ing in one direction or the ther. In going to Japan, when the 180th degree of longitude is reached (which is just half way around the world from the royal ob-servatory at Greenwich, England, from which longitude is reckoned,) a day is dropped, and in returning one is added. We crossed that meridian on the 8th inst., and so two days were put down in the ship's calendar as the 8th of June. Now, as it happened that this was Sunday, we had two Sabbaths succeeding each other—one of which was the Sabbath in Japan and in all Asia, and the other the Sabbath in Japan ship in the Sabbath in the Europe. Some of our ship's company were puzzled to know which to keep; but I did not think it would do me any harm to keep them both, and shall always remember with pleasure this dauble Sabbath on the sea.—Dr. Field, in Evangelist.

— A bald man made months at the expense of another who covered his partial baldness with a wig, adding, as a clincher, "You see how bald I am, and I don't wear a wig." "True," was the reply, "but an empty barn requires no thatch."

A LETTER FROM EX-GOV. BROWN. of taxation and burdens? Does not

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 1, 1876. James A. Hoyt, County Chairman, An-

protracted absence, I find your kind letter inviting me, in the name of the Demson County, to attend a mass meeting on the third day of this present month, and address the people at a barbacue to be guration of a new and better system. given by all the Democratic Clubs of

I thank you very cordially for the invitation, and regret that I am not in condition to accept it. My trip West was taken with a view to the necuperation of my health, which has been much improved, but I am not yet entirely relieved of a disease in my throat, and of a cough

sympathy with your movement, and my

earnest wish for the success of General Hampton, your noble standard bearer. and of the Democratic party of your State, in the approaching election. Probably no people on earth have had heavier burdens to bear, on account of bad government and maladministration, than the people of South Carolina have endured for the last few years. Whether your people made a mistake, immediately after the passage of the reconstruction set in lying still, and giving up the control of the State government to carpelbaggers, by allowing them to control the colored people of South Carolina, is not an appropriate subject for discussion at present. If any error of that character was committed, you have long since suffered its penalty, and the united and determined effort which the intelligent high-toned, honorable citizens of your once noble State are now making to throw off the yoke, gives promise, in my judgment, of an early deliverance. In this effort, you have the cordial sympathy and best wishes of all intelligent, right minded people, both North and South who are not controlled by partisan interest, or political malignity; and the prayer goes up from hundreds of thousands of hearth stones, all over the country, that you may be able to throw off the yoke, and substitute good government and an honest administration, for the bad government and maladministration of past

The colored people of South Caroling

may well give to General Hampton a

cordial and enthusiastic support. Some of them knew his ancestor before him. Many of them have known him all their lives, and they have never been deceived ly a Hampton, or had reason to call in question the humanity, integrity or sense of justice possessed by him who bears the Democratic standard. It is to me a matter of surprise that all intelligent colored people in your State do not see that their interest lies in common with the white people of the State, who were born upon her soil, who are identified with her interest, and who, at every stage of their existence, have been in some friendly relation connected with the colored race, and who have constantly shown themselves its best friends. Can it be that any sensible colored man who looks to his own interest, and the interest of his family in future, can believe that they would be better serve's by retaining in power carpet-bag officials who have piled upon the State an enormous debt. and burdened its population with a taxation almost too grievous to be borne, than by electing such native men as Hamptor and others who are before them for their suffrage, whose interest it will be to stop the accumulation of debt, and reduce in every possible way the taxation by which they are burdened? Every colored man must see that his labor is burdened by the yearly taxation with which carpetbaggers have loaded the people of the State, and it would seem that the prompt ings of self-interest and self-protection will naturally lead him to lend his aid to throw off this grievous burden. The carpet-bagger who makes a fortune be dishonest means, and leaves the taxpayers to raise the money to meet the jurdens which have been imposed for his individual benefit, has no particular interest in remaining in your State longer than he can continue to accumulate. When out of office he can return to the North, carrying his spoils with him. How does it benefit either the white citizen or the colored citizen to give his aid

to the carpet-bagger, by placing him in

power where he can enrich himself at their expense? Is it wise for any citizen

of South Carolina to vote to continue

such men in office? Would it not be much wiser to vote for men who are fully identified with you, whom you know well, whom you have known all your lives, whose property is with you, who are the owners of your soil, and who will live and die with you, sharing whatever bur-

every colored man as well as every white man see that it is his interest to place in authority those whose motto shall be "Economy and Reform?" It seems to me the question cannot be a debatable lone, and that every intelligent voter ought, without hesitation, to come to the conclusion in favor of a change from the desperate state of things which has for years existed in the State, and the inau-

The conduct of your present Executive in fomenting discord between the two races for personal aggrandizement, and for the purpose of perpetuating bimself in office, deserves, as it receives, the condemnation of all unbiased, intelligent, patriotic people. His appeal to the government at Washington, to send troops to South Carolina, to disarm the white bitterest condemnation of all unbiased, patriotic citizens North and South, who sincerely desire the perpetuation of our republican form of government. I look upon this as the most dangerous aggression upon the liberties of the country, and the most unjustifiable usurpation of power by the general government, which have occurred since the close of the war. It is a precedent that must be rebuked by "Ohio," replied the Governor, "I am getting on a wimmingly. Nothing to do but

suffering with which it has been endured, rather than give a pretext of truth to the false accusations made against you, have excited the warmest admiration and the deepest sympathy of all good citizens. The election is near at hand, but let me admonish you to continue to As a native of South Carolina, I feel the more beenly the wrongs inflicted upon her, and trust the more ardently that they may soon cease to exist. In General Hampton, your leader, you have General Hampton, your leader, you have under the adversary to gratify his vindictive spleen, or consummate his Did Haves lift up his voice against to the sound indignity which may be offered you as individuals, rather than give an opportant to do. You are outraging liberty. You have put in power a Legislature not elected by the people, and are destroying the only safeguards of American freedom."

Did Haves lift up his voice against for their own profit, leaving to the people. country where the bayonet will not be

called in to control the ballot. Again expressing my earnest wish for the success of your cause, and the deliverance of my native State from the tyranny and oppression under which her good people have so long labored,

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. BROWN. THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.-General Crook being satisfied that the Red Cloud and Red Leaf's bands of Sioux were about to depart with a view of joining the hostiles in the north, they having refused to comply with orders to come into the agency to receive rations, and stub-bornly remaining in their camp on Shad-ron Creek, from whence it is positively troops, determined on disarming them, and, at daylight on the morning of the 23d inst., General McKensey, with eight companies of the Fourth Cavalry, one battalion of which was commanded by Major Gordon, and another by Captain Maulk, auccessfully surrounded these two bands, consisting of 300 lodges, and captured bucks, squaws and ponies without firing a shot, and they were more than the square of the control of the party, were carrying on the important party debates which distinguished that important session.

I know that Ruthy Hayes is an agree-able gentleman, a luxurious, mild, easy going person, who will loll in a beautiful painted boat and float serenely down the stream until a storm overtakes him. bands, consisting of 300 lodges, and captured bucks, squaws and ponies without firing a shot, and they were marched into the agency after having been disarmed and dismounted. Spotted Tail, who has evinced an unswerving loyalty to the whites, was made head chief, and Red whites, was made head chief, and Red Cloud denosed, and Spotted Tail, with could control them—they intend to consult control them—they intend to consult control them—they intend to con-General Crook with all the warriors he may need to co-operate with him in the coming campaign, which will be inaugurated at once. General Crook feels that a great object has been attained in this

last movement, and that we shall now mand of any public sentiment, but, as know our enemies from our friends. ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER.—We have to record another diabolical murder similar to that of the Harmon family. Two old country ladies, sisters, Mrs. Mary Broadack, and Mrs. Martha Stodiand, living together near Durbin's Creek Church, in Laurens County, were brutally murdered on the night of Wednesday, is Samuel J. Tilden? [Wildest cheers.]
Ah! bere is a man of another sort—a man Church, in Laurens County, were brutally murdered on the night of Wednesday, the 25th. At the time our informant left they were senscless and in the agony of death. Mrs. Broadack (who has been a cripple for ten years) was cut across the face and head with an axe and left for dead. Mrs. Stoddard was struck across the face and forchead with some heavy instrument, and also left for dead. Wm. Stewart, a neighbor living a half mile off, heard the screams, and when he reached the place he found Mrs. Stoddard lying in a cotton patch, between the house and spring, and Mrs. Broadack in the kitchen, in the condition above named. The house was sacked and trunks taken out and broken open. trunks taken out and broken open.
These old ladies had sold a small piece
of land, a short time ago and it is supposed the murderers were after the prodens the government of the State may impose upon the people? Is it not reasonable to suppose that those who are native born, and who expect to remain and make South Carolina their homes, will practice more rigids economy, and make greater efforts to relieve the people transformed that the house at the time.

Trunks taken out and broken open. These old ladies had sold a small piece of land, a short time ago and it is supposed the murderers were after the proceeds of the sale, but the money had not been received, and we are informed that only some fifteen dollars, the proceeds of sale of cotton was known to have been in the house at the time.

Trunks taken out and broken open. These old ladies had sold a small piece of land, a short time ago and it is supposed the murderers were after the proceeds of the sale, but the money had not been received, and we are informed that only some fifteen dollars, the proceeds of sale of cotton was known to have been in the house at the time.

These old ladies had sold a small piece of land. A Dix by me take in the plants, "there'il be a 'frost to-night." "Let the plants go to pot," he snappishly responded with a darkening face. Then he gave her a startled look, softly smilled, and then he returned.

A PUNGENT CONTRAST.

A Bit of Political Elequence Worthy of Preservation Hayes and Tilden Accurately Described. 10 10 10 11 17

Ex Gov. Austin Blair recently delivered an eloquent speech at Detroit, from which the following extract is made, because the racy description is worthy of cause the racy description is worthy of preservation as a souvenir of the campaign, although the election is now over:

Political platforms are delusive, deceitful, made simply to catch votes. They are the hook that is thrown to gulls, and there are gulls in plenty who will bite. But nobody pays any head to platforms after election. They are rolled up and thrust into the waste basket, where they are soon forgotten. But men have character to maintain. Men are tangible, and Schurz and others tells us they have found in Gen. Haves the man they have found in Gen. Hayes the man for the times. Where is the evidence for the times. Where is the evidence that Rutherford B. Hayes has the nerve, ability and power to take these corrupt to South Carolina, to disarm the white race, and awe them from the ballot box, cannot be too severely condemned; and the conduct of the President of the United States, in sending troops to South Carolina to interfere in the elections, with a view to carrying the State for his own political party, under the pretext of suppressing insurrection or domestic vious by the nack, and pitch them out of doors? Who are the men who are to day managing his campaign? Zach. Chandler is the guiding hand, and don't you suppose that in the event of Hayes' election Chandler will say, "I am the boy that did it, Rutherford?" [A voice—"Of course he will. It's just like him."] Oliver P. Morton is a bad, powerful man—a man of desperate suppressing insurrection or domestic violence, when there were no armed organizations or uprisings by the people of any character, which made war upon the State, or threatened to subvert the government of the state of the stat ernment of the State, or to set aside its power and jurisdiction on any portion of the territory of the State, deserves and will receive the withering rebuke and bitterest condemnation of all unbiased, patriotic citizens North and South who

It is a precedent that must be rebuked by the overwhelming voice of an indignant people, and history must stamp it as the foulest blot upon the present administration of the Federal government.

But enormous and unjustifiable as is the wrong which has been perpetrated upon the people of South Carolina, the sublime patience, forbearance and long suffering with which it has been endured. did, or any stand for opinion he ever made? Did anybody ever hear him say to his party "stop!" or hear of his kick-ing over the party traces, or of antagonizing anybody or anything? In short, did you ever hear of him anywhere? When Grant sent Federal troops into Louisiana to trample out her State Gov-

this outrage shall be sanctioned and this act shall be permitted to pass into history without the condemnation of the American people, we will probably never see another Presidential election in this man. But that was all.

At Saginaw, last night, I stopped with my old friend John F. Driggs; but he, though a member of the same Congress with Hayes, could not recall him as a

mit it. You cannot attack the incorporeal air, and inasmuch as Hayes never had a sign of a record the assertion of his friends is true. I have here a copy of R. B. Hayes record in the Thirty-ninth Congress. I did not compile it myself, but a very careful friend did it for me; there is no doubt of its correctness, as it is taken. is taken from the Congressional Globe. Here it is. He presented ten petitions, offered six joint resolutions, made four motions, introduced two bills, delivered two speeches, neither of them as long as this (holding up a short printed slip,) and made two reports, both verbal.— Such was Hayes' record at a time when known they were communicating with Such was Hayes' record at a time when the northern Indians, and receiving into Congress had to deal with the great their camp such as came in, he, without question of reconstruction, and when waiting the arrival of General Merritt's Blaine, Thad Stevens, and other leaders

Cloud deposed, and Spotted Tail, with gers, has any idea that his administration Little Wound, have agreed to furnish could control them—they intend to con-General Crook with all the warriors he trol the administration. Even Schurz, who is said to have inspired at least a portion of the letter of acceptance, will have to take a seat in the second row. Mr. Hayes was not nominated at the de

of positive opinions, who grapples with an enemy (and he has plenty of them, as all aggressive men have.) He fights an open, square, earnest battle, and, I add,

he continued his battle against thieves, smashed the powerful Canal Ring, and made himself feated by corrupt from everywhere.

Public opinion said this is the man to oot out corruption in the national gov root out corruption in the national government; and from all over the country went in the demand for his nonlinetion for the Presidency. John Kelly tried to defeat it, but the people had spoken, and no power of the land could prevent the result of the St. Louis Convention. In 1872 the Democrats met the Liberals magnanimously. In 1876 the Liberals of the ccuntry are coming to the Democrats, who, by their acceptance of Horace Greeley, threw behind them of Horace Greeley, threw behind them of the Bourbanism they ever had, and with God's help, (and I believe he is helping us,) we shall bear Samuel J. Tilden into the Presidential chair on the 7th of November.

At the close of the speech the immense audience burst into a whirlwind of applaura, in which even the ladies joined with the utmost enthusiasm. The roar of voices ceased for an instant, and then, of voices ceased for an instant, and then, as if carried away by their recollections of the masterly effort, the whole crowd, with one accord, renewed the cheering, and kept it up until it became almost deafening. The persons on the platform crowded around the gallant old war horse, pouring congratulations upon hid, and thanking him, with unmistakable feeling for his magnificent effort.

## Bloody Threats.

Now that the election of Mr. Tilden is assured beyond any reasonable doubt, the Republican managers, who cannot bear to loosen their grip on the Treasury! or to have exposed their still concealed rascalities and robberies, begin to threaten resistance to his inauguration. They employ the language and breathe the fauntical and foolish spirit of the most violent class of the secessionists of 1861 in regard to Mr. Lincoln.

in regard to Mr. Lincoln.

Blaine, in his speech at Buffalo told the people that if New York voted for Tilden he would certainly be elected, and then asked: "Will you allow him to be then asked: "Will yourshow mm to be inaugurated in that event?" A prominent speaker, who had thoroughly canvassed his State, recently went to Washington and admitted that Tilden would carry it largely. But, said he, "before he shall be inaugurated the streets of this

capital will run with blood."

The St. Louis Globe does not mined matters, in giving utterance to the pur-pose of those for whom it speaks, when

"No man elected by the process resorted to by the Democrats of South Carolina will ever be allowed to take his seat as President of the United States. This is our

President of the United States. This is our deliberate judgment."
We advise these persons to keep cool and not to let their angry passions rise. It will be hard to resist the inevitable result which is now foreshadowed. Samuel J. Tilden will be elected President, and the four millions of vaters North and the four millions of voters, North and South, East and West, to whose suffrages

habit is to submit to the decision of the ballot box, even when it is notoriously stuffed, as has been the Republican practice for many years in Philadelphia and all over the Bouth under carpet-bag rule. Nobody fears that Blaina would lead any resistance that he light incite. He is no more dangerous now to the reformers than he was to the rebels during the war, when he lired a substitute who finally brought up in jail, while Blaine himself expended his patriotism in the lobby, and jobbery illustrated his sense of public duty.

duty.
When Calhoun threatened nullification and violent opposition to the execution of the laws, Gen. Jackson did not hesitate to say he would hang him as high as Haman if an attempt was made to put these manaces into execution. Blains will take good care never to get his neck. in the halter if he can avoid it. But some of his deluded followers may get into an ugly scrape by this sort of vapor-ing, which is intended to intimidate the weak and ignorant. If they are wise at all, they will accept the admonition to keep cool, and be prepared to see our Uncle Samuel inaugurated like all his predecessors in the Presidential office.—

N. Y. Sun.

Looking for a Jos.—With the certainty of defeat staring the Union-Herald in the face, which must result in the stoppage of that journal, induces its publishers to cast about them to see where they can get employment.—With this object in view it has been caquiring: "Where do you buy your meat?" as much as to say that some of the party intends starting a butcher wagon; and again, it asks: "Who saws your wood?" thus showing that the establishment has parties connected with it who LOOKING FOR A JOB .- With the cerment has parties connected with it who can turn their hand to more things than one, and that they are seeking employ-ment. This is commendable—honest in-dustry is what is needed to restore this dustry is what is needed to restore this people and State to prosperity, and we knew of no other den of corruption, the closing of which would tend so much to stop the flow of pollution and crime as that of the *Union-Herald* establishment. Let those connected with that sheet seek and obtain some useful employment, whereby they can carn an honest living and they may again become respected members of society though they seem to understand full well that their connection with that paper has so degraded them in the eyes of honest people that they cannot hope to get anything but the most menial service to do, consequently they propose going into the meat peddling and wood sawing business. Success to them. We true to propose sells cess to them. We trust our people will treat them kindly, and that they may never be caught in such a scrape again.

—Columbia Phenix.

double-quick time the other day. Taking his affianced with him, he drove in a buggy to the residence of a justice of the peace, where he halted. The justice then went on with the ceremony, order-ing the twain in the carriage to join hands, and in a minute from the time the buggy drew up to the justice's door, the newly married couple were off in their equipage again.

— He had slipped on his coat and hat and got as far as the gate when his wife overhauled him. "I want you to help me take in the plants," she cried after

Concern is expressed in some quarters about the method of counting the votes for President, upon the iden that the election will be close and may be attended with possible danger.—
This anxiety is misplaced, and these fears may be dismissed. In the first place Mr. Tilden's majority of States in the electoral college, and of the popular vote, too, will be so large as to furnish no 'pretext for dispute.

In the second place, the Constitution provides the only existing mode by which the election shall be formally verified; for after all, it is nothing more than a verification of a result already determined. That clause in the Constitution is explicit enough, when not broken into fragments. It says, Article II., Section 1; is an Counting the Votes

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit scaled to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The Senate and House of Representatives, open all the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall be counted."

counted."
The act of March 1, 1792, was passed to carry this clause into effect. It provides how the electors shall be chosen, when they shall neet, and to whom their certificates, shall be sent, Also, that Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February "for the purpose of counting and declaring the vote."—The practice has been for the two Houses to meet in four session on that day, and to meet in joint session on that day, and for the Senate to appoint one teller and the House two, to record the votes as

the House two, to record the votes as read from the certificates of the electors, which had been previously "directed to the President of the Senate."

On the 6th of February, 1865, the Republican Congress adopted a joint rule, which placed it in the power of either House to raise objection to the counting of any vote, and declared "no vote objected to shall be counted except by the concurrent votes of the two Houses. It is easy to see that, with a Republican majority in the Senate and a Democratic majority in the House, very serious difficulties might arise in high party times like the present.

This joint rule is now dead, as the House at last session refused to readopt it, and with very good reason. So the count will take place under the constitutional provision above cited, unless the

ional provision above cited, unless the two Houses should come to an agreement as to another mode, which is hardly probable. While no trouble is to be ap-prehended, the desperate Republican leaders who have control of the Senate will stop at no means within reach to re-tain power. Hence it is desirable, not only to elect Mr. Tilden, but to elect him by so overwhelming a vote that the cor-rupt and wreckless managers at Wash-ington will be awed into submission and ilence, and the Administration of Grant will go down into disgrace, without the voice of a disturbing faction to distra

## How a Wife Was Restored to Health.

An almost miraculous cure, says the Chicago Tribune, is reported from Shel-don street, the patient being the wife of a well-to-do citizen. She has for years been ailing, or thinking she was ailing, and recently took her death-bed and kept her husband unhappy by lamenting that she was going to die. Yesterday her husband went out and got a buxon young widow, who is her particular abforrence, to come in and look over the house. The dying woman heard him opening doors and explaining things, and lay wracked with indignation and curiosity. Presently the buxon young widow departed and the husband returned to the sick-room. No sooner had he entered than she accosted him:
"Peter Whitehead Hollingworth, what

"Nothing, my love, nothing. Don't excite yourself. Be calm. Only as you were complaining that you couldn't get up to see after things, and that the house was going to wreck and ruin, I thought I'd ask Mrs. Dasher in to let me know what could be done to save you trouble and relieve your mind of anxiety."
"Oh, you did?" she murmured with

deep inspiration.
"Yes, I showed her all over the

"Yes, I showed her all over the house."

"And the beds not made, and everything like a pig-sty!"

"Never mind, my love. I told her that she must excuse it, as you were sick, because you were a good housekeeper. And she said you must be."

"Oh, she did?"

"Yes, and said that if she had her way she'd have a new set of parlor furniture in, and less vulgar wall paper, but that some people had no taste anyway, and—by the way, Maria, you and Mrs. Dasher are pretty much of a size, ain't you?"
Then he fell into a trance that lasted for some minutes, then muttering, "Well.

some minutes, then muttering, "Well, perhaps they'li fit; if not, they can be made over."
When the husband went home last

When the husband went home last night he was surprised to see his dying wife up and dressed, and bossing things with a metalic ring in her voice and a glitter in her eye such as he hadn't seen there for years, and when he innocently remarked, "Why, Maria, I had hardly expected to see you up again," she said, "I know it, you bald-headed old reprobate; but I'll live to bury you yet, and if that painted Jazebel comes into this house again I'll tear her into cotton waste and jute strings." ate stringe." A SOLDIER'S CONFIDENCE.-One day,

A SOLDIER'S CONFIDENCE.—One day, when Nanoleon I was reviewing his troops in Paris, he let fall the reins of his horse from his hands upon the animal's neck, when the proud charger galloped away. Before the rider could recover the bridle, a common soldier ran out from the ranks and placed the bridle again in the bands of the emperor. "Much obliged to you, captain," said Na-"Much obliged to you, captain," said Napoleon. The man immediately, believed the chief, and said: "Of what regiment, sir." Napoleon, delighted with his quick perception and ready trust in his word, replied: "Of my guards!" and roda away. As soon as the emperor left, the soldier laid down his gun, saying: "He may take it who will," and instead of returning to the ranks whence he so suddenly issued, he started for the company of staff officers. They were amazed at his apparent, rudgess said disphediates. staff officers. They were amazed at his apparent rudeness and disobedience of orders, and one of the generals contempt-uously said: "What does this fellow want here?" "This fellow," replied the soldier, proudly, "is a captain of the guard." "You! my poor friend; you are mad to say so." was the answered are mad to say so," was the answer of the superior officer. "He said it," replied the superior officer. "He said it," replied the superior officer. "He said it," replied the soldier, pointing to the emperor, still in sight. "I ask your parden, sir," said the general, respectfully; "I was not nware of it." And so the soldier came and the bis post as centain of Management. duly to his post as captain of Aspoleon's

"Stove lid currency" is what they call silver dollars in San Francisco.